

Immediately driven out by a German counter-attack.

The left bank of the Moson (Gronow) front) was made a little better on July 25.

On the Moson front the village of Gronow was captured by the British, and was held for three days before being retaken by the Germans. The capture of Gronow was the last of the official news concerning its capture.

The whole village of Gronow is now in our hands. West of the village our territorial troops made a further advance and captured the strong trenches and a number of prisoners, including five officers. Elsewhere on the battle front there is no change.

The capture of Gronow gives the British complete domination of the high point overlooking the plateau on which the German line extends to the eastward.

Some of the most stubborn fighting in the recent British offensive which has lasted nearly a month has occurred in the streets of this village. The Germans had fortified it, and it became one of the strongest points on their line.

Every house had to be fought for and taken separately. The British soldiers, after obtaining possession of a considerable portion of the village, were subjected to severe counter-attacks which they withstood successfully for several days, and then

GRAND DUKE'S ARMY DRIVES TURKS FROM FORTIFIED TOWN

Erzingan, a Stronghold in Central Armenia, Evacuated—Petrograd Also Announces Big Advance Against the Teutons.

ERZINGAN, July 25.—Capture of Erzingan by forces of the Grand Duke Nicholas and small advances of the Teutonic defenders northwest of Erzingan following a fierce battle were announced in the War Office statement today.

It was also stated that the enemy had been repulsed after crossing the River Shara.

Capture of Erzingan clears all Turks from Armenia, and further opens the way for advances across the Asia Minor peninsula toward Amara and Sivas.

The Emperor has sent the following telegram to the Commander-in-Chief at Tiflis:

"It is with joy that I have heard of the taking of Erzingan. From the bottom of my heart I congratulate you and the heroic Cossack army upon your victory. Am delighted that the troops so quickly justified the confidence placed in them."

The Russians are continuing their successful drive in Southern Volynia, pressing back the Teutonic column near the Honevka River, a branch of the Rur, which the Russians are crossing. The War Office announced today. Great losses have been inflicted on the retreating forces. German forces under Field Marshal von Hindenburg attacked the Russian lines near Kiemern, 300 miles west of Riga, and nearly succeeded in penetrating the Russian front line, the War Office announced.

GERMANS CLAIM REPULSE OF STRONG RUSSIAN ATTACKS

Heavy Losses Said to Have Been Inflicted on Divisions Totalling 60,000 Men by Prince Leopold's Army.

BERLIN, July 25 (via London).—The repulse of strong attacks by the Russians on the German lines in the Balanovichi region is announced today by the War Office. Heavy losses were inflicted on the three divisions. A total of 60,000 men engaged in the attack, and at one point the Russians were driven back by a counter-attack.

According to the official statement: "Army Group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg—West of Riga, reconnoitering detachments penetrated Russian advance positions and destroyed them. Taperless showed very greatly increased activity."

"Our armies, by dropping bombs and by their machine guns, have compelled enemy troops to transport trains on the Dvinsk-Plosh railway and east of Minsk to come to a standstill."

"Army group of Prince Leopold: During the evening and the night the Russians directed attacks, in which three divisions were observed to be engaged, against the front east and southeast of Gorodische (thirteen miles north of Balanovichi). As with all previous attacks, these were repulsed and no serious losses were inflicted on the enemy. At one point the enemy was driven back by a counter-attack leaving one of their eighty men and one machine gun in our hands."

"German aerial squadrons successfully dropped numerous bombs on the railway stations of Balanovichi and Mordovskaya, where standing, and on troop trains in the vicinity of these

in turn again seized the initiative until the whole place fell before their onslaught."

The German General Staff reported the penetration of Pustere of such importance that they even brought reinforcements from troops which had been fighting in the Verdun sector, and these held tenaciously to part of the village until driven out or captured in the hand-to-hand fighting.

If the British commander in chief follows up his gain in the fashion he has in previous successes, London experts to see a double armed offensive exerting banking pressure on German forces in the angles from Thiepval to Pustere on the west and from Pustere to Longueval on the east. Special despatches today indicated that artillery preparation for this step was under way.

PARIS, July 25.—The night was calm on the French front south of the River Somme, says the official statement issued this afternoon by the French War Office. In the capture by the French of a group of houses south of Estrees on Monday 11st Germans were made prisoners and three new German guns were taken.

"On the right bank of the Moson," says the official report, "there was great artillery activity in the Fleury sector. We placed under our fire and dispersed enemy detachments north of Chapelle Sainte Piere. At day-break we bombarded an important munitions depot near Dun. Thirty-eight shells were launched on this objective. In the course of the night twenty-nine shells were thrown on the railway stations at Villeneuve and Brilleville and on the bivouacs near Danneville."

to-day, but finally were compelled to retreat by the concentration of the Russian fire. The official statement says: "In the region of Kemmern after artillery preparation, the Germans made two attacks and were on the point of forcing back our front line detachments when, owing to our concentrated fire, the enemy was compelled to fall back, leaving many dead and wounded. During these battles the Germans used explosive bullets and tear-producing shells."

"In the region northwest of Baranovichi a fierce artillery battle was waged on both sides, together with engagements between front line detachments. During these our detachments succeeded in making small advances at some points."

"Six enemy aviators threw 25 bombs on the Gamirli station. Eleven aeroplanes also threw 71 bombs on the station at Petrograd."

"During the night, after fierce fighting in the region of the village of Vonski, southwest of Baranovichi, a company of the enemy crossed the River Rur, together with engagements between front line detachments. During these our detachments succeeded in making small advances at some points."

"In the region of the River Rur, a branch of the Rur, our troops, crossing to the left bank of the river, continue to press the retreating enemy, who were repulsed with great losses. We have taken prisoner 33 officers, 4,000 men, five guns, six machine guns, twelve cases of munitions and many other stores. Prisoners are continuing to arrive."

railway stations.

"Army Group of Gen. von Linzinger—Northwest of Latusky enemy reconnoitering detachments were unsuccessful."

"Northwest of Beresetehk strong Russian attacks were repulsed, partly by our fire and partly by counter-attack. One hundred prisoners and two machine guns were brought in."

"Army Group of Gen. Count von Bothmer—East of the Koropice sector minor fights occurred between advanced detachments."

"On the Postina-Astelo line during the night of July 24 Italian troops repulsed two violent counter attacks against the summit of Monte Cimone, more than 7,000 feet high, which had been captured from the Austrians, says the Italian official statement issued today. The text follows:

"In the Lagarina Valley and in the Berola region our artillery shelled enemy columns on the march."

"On the Postina-Astelo line during the night of July 24 Italian troops repulsed two violent counter attacks against the summit of Monte Cimone. We are still working to dislodge the enemy from the rough wooded slopes on that mountain toward Tonessa."

"On the Asiago Plateau we are consolidating our new positions. Yesterday as the result of encounters there we took thirty prisoners."

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HEBERD DENIES STORY OF TALKS ON TAPPED WIRE

Dr. Potter Makes Charge That Charities Inquiry Was Aimed at Catholics.

HE IS A PROTESTANT.

But Admires Catholic Institutions and Praises Their Methods.

Robert W. Heberd, formerly Secretary of the State Board of Charities, who resigned while the Strong charities investigation was going on, went on the witness stand at the wiretapping inquiry this afternoon before Justice Greenbaum. He is one of the four accused by Mayor Mitchell of conspiracy and perjury. Mr. Heberd lived at the Hotel Irving while the investigation was in progress. The police tapped the wires and overheard every telephone message that went to or from the Hotel Irving in the latter part of March last.

"Had you anything to do with the pamphlets in this case?" asked Mr. Moss.

"Nothing whatever," said Mr. Heberd.

Mr. Moss showed the witness the police copy of an alleged telephone talk between him and Dr. D. C. Potter on March 18. In it Mr. Heberd is quoted as saying to Dr. Potter: "I'll be sure to see you to-morrow; but you must not leave anybody in the house."

"Yes, they ain't going to get anything from me."

"Did you ever have any such talk with Dr. Potter?" asked Mr. Moss.

"Never," replied Mr. Heberd after reading the record carefully.

Mr. Heberd also read the police report of an alleged conversation on March 21st in which Mr. Heberd is represented as saying: "I think they will stop to-day or to-morrow and I think we won the victory."

Q. Did you ever hold such a conversation with Dr. Potter? A. Never.

The witness read Detective Kennel's report that on March 22 Mr. Heberd said to Dr. Potter over the wire: "What do you think of Homer Folke admitting up the stand that he gave Sirings' name to the Governor?"

"Just think of putting \$15,000 to a man's hand, you might as well say."

"I did not say that," said Mr. Heberd, "though I may have mentioned the newspaper named in the report."

Frank Moss went into the history of New York charity organizations today in making the redirect examination of Dr. Potter.

The other alleged conspirators are Mr. John J. Dunn and the Rev. William B. Farrell.

Mr. Moss sought to show that it was erroneous to accuse Dr. Potter of conspiring with Catholic clergymen against the administration of the City of New York.

The witness said that he respects the Catholics, and resented attacks made on their charitable institutions. He praised the care lavished upon children in Catholic institutions.

"Do you believe the motive behind the Strong Charities investigation was opposition to institutional charity?" Justice Greenbaum asked.

"I am absolutely sure of it," exclaimed Dr. Potter. "Everything that could be said against institutions was spread on the record."

Mr. Moss quoted from Father Farrell's pamphlet entitled "A Public Menace," published last February, and from other sources an address made by Edward T. Devine, alleged to be one of the enemies of Catholic institutions. Mr. Moss read:

"Mr. Devine said in a speech to a large audience: 'I am prepared to say that the day of the private institutions and reformatories and the day of the private hospital has gone past forever so far as their relation to the civic corporation is concerned.'"

"We have in this city a well-organized Catholic interest, whose power and influence with the public officials is such that they dare not deny them anything."

LITTLETON'S OBJECTIONS FAIL TO MOVE COURT.

Dr. Potter nodded as Mr. Moss read the above quotation.

"I heard Mr. Devine use that language myself," he said, "at a meeting in the Municipal Building."

Martin W. Littleton shot a fire of objections against the admission of Mr. Devine's utterances, but Justice Greenbaum let it in.

"Did you believe," asked Mr. Moss, "that the attack on the Catholic Church during the Strong investigation was made in order to break down the strongest exponent of the institutional ideal?"

"Object," cried Mr. Littleton.

"He may answer," ruled the Court. "Absolutely," answered Dr. Potter. "Had Robert W. Heberd anything to do with the writing and publishing of the pamphlets?"

OAKLEIGH THORNE IS OPERATED UPON FOR APPENDICITIS.



OAKLEIGH THORNE

POUNDKNEPPER, July 25.—Oakleigh Thorne, capitalist, was operated upon last Sunday afternoon in the private hospital here of Dr. James E. Nadler for acute appendicitis. He rallied after the operation and to-day Dr. Nadler said he is gaining satisfactorily.

Mr. Thorne was attacked Saturday while inspecting his dairy at Thornedale. The attack became acute and it was decided to operate immediately.

Folke before the Strong investigation, in which they criticized the management of Catholic institutions.

MALIGN INFLUENCE FIGURED AT INQUIRY.

"One moment," interrupted Justice Greenbaum. "Neither Mr. Devine nor Mr. Folke is a party here; they are neither complainants nor defendants. If you will tell me that Devine and Folke had a malign influence upon Commissioner Strong, I will admit their evidence; not otherwise."

"In order to disprove the charge of libel against my clients it will be necessary to prove what they testified."

"Had it a malign influence upon Commissioner Strong?" asked the Court.

"I so charge," exclaimed Mr. Moss. "Their testimony had a malign influence upon the Commissioner."

Thereupon he was allowed to read the testimony.

Mr. Talley, of counsel for the accused priests, also cross-examined Deputy Commissioner Doherty, who said that his testimony before the Strong Commission was based upon observations made in 1914 and 1915 in various institutions.

Mr. Doherty denied he had reported to Charity Commissioner Kingsbury that orphans and pigs were fed out of the same bowl in the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin at Mount Loretto, Staten Island.

At the Strong investigation Commissioner Kingsbury testified that he got this information from Mr. Doherty.

(Continued from First Page.)

continued. "I went over to my locker and changed my shoes. I reached for my hat and coat."

"Suddenly all became blue and dizzy before me. I didn't realize anything until they were standing over me on the floor."

KENNEL'S ACT CAUSES A SHOCK IN COURT ROOM.

The news of Kennel's act caused a shock in Justice Greenbaum's court room. On every hand there were expressions of sympathy for Kennel.

He had given to all who saw and heard him the impression of a blunt, well-meaning man who might possibly have written down messages in the silence of the police "listening-in" room at No. 50 Church Street, and yet be utterly unable to repeat the fact when he knew he was being watched and that his work would be criticized by the court, a dozen astute lawyers and the public.

Counsel gathered around the bench and had a long talk with Justice Greenbaum.

The proceedings were suspended for ten minutes. The accused priests, Mr. Dunn and Father Farrell, and Robert W. Heberd and Dr. D. C. Potter, alleged to be their co-conspirators, seemed particularly grieved to hear the news.

"It's too shocking to talk about," was the comment of Father Farrell.

"The poor fellow!" said Meier Steinbrink, of counsel for the priests. "After I had cross-examined him the other day on his failure to take down my talk on the wire as he sat in Justice Greenbaum's room, he followed me out into the lobby at recess."

"I don't want you to think I did anything wrong," he said to me, very much excited. "I would not give wrong testimony against Catholic priests. I am a Catholic and I'm bringing up my children in the Catholic Church. I'm no enemy of the Church."

"I patted him on the shoulder and assured him that none of us had any feeling against him. Poor fellow! He had to carry the burden. It was too much for him."

District Attorney Swann said:

"Kennel was under constant supervision to appear at the trial. He was not under suspicion in any way."

Kennel was a familiar figure in Justice Greenbaum's court room every day until this morning. He was a fairly man of more than medium height, middle-aged, stout, with blue eyes and a deep coat of sunburn on his rugged features. He always seemed worried and every few minutes he was mopping beads of sweat from his forehead.

BLACKLIST NOTE GOING TO BRITAIN WITHIN FEW DAYS

Wilson and Polk Have Final Conference on Subject—Page Active in London.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—A communication to Great Britain, dealing with the principles involved in the blacklist against American firms is practically ready and will be sent forward to London within the next few days. Acting Secretary Polk discussed the question with President Wilson to-day, and then returned to the State Department to complete the work on the document.

While the protest will deal primarily with principles, Mr. Polk reported to the President on several individual cases involved in the blacklist which he has investigated. He said some of these firms had very good grounds for complaint and these facts will be set forth in the note to Great Britain.

Amassador Page, at London, to-day advised the State Department of an informal discussion he had at the British Foreign Office regarding the blacklist.

Department officials indicated that the scope and effect of the blacklist order was gone over in detail at the conference and the British authorities held that the order will not affect American interests so seriously as is believed here.

Further visits will be made by Mr. Page to the Foreign Office and additional information is expected from the British Embassy here.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice made a partial answer to Acting Secretary Polk yesterday to the informal inquiry on the subject addressed to the embassy. He said the order was not designed to injure neutral trade, and that the British Government would be glad to consider the case of any firm desiring to offer proof that it had been blacklisted unjustifiably.

At the State Department it is declared that some of the American firms on the list are free from the least suspicion of German commercial or other connections.

Mr. Polk said to-day the Department has taken up with the British Embassy seven or eight individual cases of American firms blacklisted. Informal protests against inclusion of these firms are being discussed pending action on the broader aspects of the situation.

BRITAIN WILL CONSENT TO RELIEF OF POLAND

Wilson to Appoint Commission if Teutons Do Not Take Native Food Supplies.

LONDON, July 25.—The British Government, it is learned to-day, will consent to the plan for rationing the civilian population in the areas occupied by German and Austrian armies under supervision of a neutral commission appointed by President Wilson if the central powers will consent not to remove native food supplies.

Details of the plan will be given Ambassador Page in a letter from the Foreign Office this week.

BRILLIN, July 25 (by wireless to Sayville).—Reports published in the United States that Germany had declined to give assurance that she would not requisition for the army food sent for the civilians of Russian Poland are denied by the German authorities. As a matter of fact, the agency says the German Government gave all guarantees that the imports would be exclusively reserved for the civilians, and the relief action failed because of the attitude of Great Britain.

Kaiser's Son-in-Law IS REPORTED INSANE

Russian Campaign Said to Have Caused Mental Collapse of Duke of Brunswick.

LONDON, July 25.—The Copenhagen correspondent of the Express says a story regarding the illness of the Duke of Brunswick, the German Emperor's son-in-law. The story, however, is not confirmed from any other source.

"The Duke of Brunswick," says the correspondent, "who has been the victim of profound melancholia since the early days of the war, is now declared to be hopelessly insane. His mental collapse was the result of a trying experience while commanding a detachment of German troops on the Russian frontier, when he witnessed the tragic fate of his men, all of whom were swallowed up in a treacherous marsh."

BRITISH AND FRENCH CONFER ON MAIL HOLD-UP

LONDON, July 25.—Replying to the request of Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador, for expedition of the answer to the American note regarding the detention of mails by British censors, the British Foreign Office to-day said that the reply would be sent to the United States as soon as possible, but that Great Britain still was conferring on the subject with the French Government.

SIX EXECUTED FOR TREASON.

LONDON, July 25.—Six civilians have been executed by the Germans at Ghent charged with "war treason," according to a Reuters' Amsterdam despatch quoted in the Telegram.

The despatch also says that the Germans have removed 500 men, 2,000 women and 150 pupils of the Turgot institute from Brussels, presumably for agricultural work in Germany.

BRITISH STEAMER SUNK.

LONDON, July 25.—An Algiers despatch to Lloyd's says that the British steamer Olive has been sunk. Her crew was saved.

The Olive was a steamer of 2,300 tons. Her recent movements have not been reported.

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STRIKING INSURANCE MEN ASK FEDERAL MEDIATION

Prudential Agents and Collectors Appeal to Secretary of Labor Wilson.

The striking agents and collectors of the Prudential Insurance Company, whose ranks were swelled to 18,000 to-day, according to information given out at strike headquarters, have appealed to Secretary of Labor Wilson by telegraph, asking him to act as mediator.

Officials of the Insurance Agents' International Protective Association arranged a conference for this afternoon with Col. M. J. Heahan, mediator for the State Industrial Commission. The meeting was to be held in Col. Heahan's office, No. 250 Fifth Avenue, and three representatives of the Prudential were expected to be present.

President Harry Lumpkin of the strikers' association said to-day he understood every office of the insurance company in New York had been closed and that attempts would be made to arrest strikers who came near their offices.

Several hundred pickets left Bryant Hall, the union headquarters, this morning, and went on duty in various parts of the city.

STATEN ISLAND GARBAGE FIGHT IN CONGRESS

House Committee Asked to Report Bill Prohibiting Use of Harbors to Transport Waste.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The fight in New York to prevent the proposed location of a garbage plant on Staten Island was brought to Congress to-day. Calvin D. Van Name, President of the League of Richmond, Fordham Union of Staten Island, and Representative Rorion urged the House Rivers and Harbors committee to report a bill prohibiting the use of harbors, rivers and canals for the transportation of waste materials.

Representatives of New York City and of the contractors opposed the bill.

ATWOOD ARRAIGNED ON MURDER CHARGE

BOSTON, July 25.—Dr. Eldridge